

GLASSWARE!
RECEIVED to day, a fine lot, entirely new patterns
Egg Glasses, Goblets, Tumblers, Preserve Jars,
Fruit Dishes, Nappies, Butter Prints, &c., &c. Will be
sold cheap at
WHEELLOCK'S,
March 28th.
WARRANTED GOODS FOR SALE



Forever float that standard sheet!

Where breathes the foe but falls before us?

With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,

And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Prospect.

It is useless now to speculate upon the delay in the movements of the army and the naval expeditions until a season has arrived when all experience informed us would be one of rain and storms, in the region in which active military and naval operations are now undertaken. When the rain ceases and the mud dries up, it is hoped and believed that a general advance will be made upon the enemy, from all directions. The army in Kentucky, at least a portion of it, has already shown what can be done by enterprise and energy. In that quarter, further movements may be expected soon. Gen. Buell, having built his bridge and planked it, is now ready for an advance to Bowling Green; Gen. Grant has reconnoitered in force, the whole country in the rear of Columbus, and may be expected to know the road to victory.—There is no reason, apparently, but bad roads, why Buckner should not be driven back to Nashville, or captured within a month.

Whether Gen. McClellan will advance upon the enemy at Manassas is doubtful, notwithstanding the many predictions that such will be the case. If Burnside's, or some other expedition, should get in the rear of that position even beyond Richmond, cutting off support and supplies from the south, it would, perhaps, be the best policy to let Beauregard's army remain in their fortifications, until compelled by hunger and disease, to come out and fight or surrender. It has always appeared to us that a better way than an attack directly upon Manassas, could be found.

As to the expedition to Port Royal, the object of which should have been the reduction of Savannah and Charleston, we think time alone, after so much delay, is only necessary to demonstrate its failure. What is going to be done at New Orleans, cannot be conjectured, but the expedition appears small and slow in its operations to effect much.

Our chief hope, in crushing the rebellion, rests in the defeat and dispersion of the rebel armies on the Potomac and in the west. To this end, we trust, the chief efforts of the government will be directed. Let us hope for the best, and take courage from the brilliant achievements of the armies under Thomas and Garfield in Kentucky. It is in the valley of the Mississippi, after all, that the hardest blows will be struck in conquering this vile rebellion.

Another Leak.

The senate has adopted a resolution authorizing the printing of an edition of 3000 copies of a new volume of the Transactions of the State Agricultural Society and the proceedings of the Wisconsin Fruit Growers and Agricultural and Mechanical Associations. The argument used in favor of this outlay from the public treasury is that of a benefit to the agricultural population of the state. This plea is rank nonsense. The agriculturists of the state receive no sort of benefit from the publication of these "Transactions" in proportion to the cost of getting them out. If the Transactions were worth anything, to receive a general benefit from them, there should be a general distribution. Three thousand volumes would not, under this rule, more than supply Rock county. More benefit is derived by a state printer than by anybody else, and a few ambitious or conceited individuals have the opportunity to air themselves and "see their names in print" at the expense of the tax-payers of the state.

The fact is, when the real fact is reached, the State Agricultural Society is a humbug and rapacious leech upon the public treasury. A few persons make money out of it, and others are given a fictitious importance by their connection with it. An award of a premium by it is no sort of evidence of superior merit, and the annual fairs are nuisances to most of the exhibitors. The state should withdraw wholly from its support, and let it take care of itself. The burdens of taxation are heavy enough to lop off all useless expenditures.

SENATOR WADE.—We are informed on good authority, says the N. Y. Tribune, that after all it is probable that Mr. Wade of Ohio will be re-elected to the place in the U. S. senate which he has filled for so many years. It seems that the combination against him in Ohio proves weaker than its authors supposed. Many members of the legislature who have been counted among his opponents, now declare that they will vote for no other candidate; and altogether there is great reason to hope that he will continue to represent Ohio in the senate. We rejoice heartily at this intelligence. Mr. Wade's retirement to private life at this present juncture would be a calamity to the country.

Instead of losing such men as Mr. Wade, the best interests of the country need more of them.

APPOINTMENT.—Butler G. Noble, late Lieutenant Governor of the state, has been appointed to a position in the New York custom house.

No Report Yet.

The committee on judiciary, in the assembly, of which Mr. H. L. Palmer, of Milwaukee, is chairman, to whom the bill increasing the tax on railroads was referred about a week since with instructions to report to-day, still hold on to the bill, and made no allusion to the subject during the sitting of the house to-day.

A number of pleasant and affable gentlemen connected with the leading railroad lines were benignly smiling about the lobby this morning. They are only attending to their interests. We do not blame them. They are good fellows and we like them. If the legislature chooses to increase their tax so that it will approximate an equitable proportion when compared with the property of others they will cheerfully pay it; but they naturally desire to prevent such action if possible. Let the public watch their representatives, and see whether the public welfare or the private interests of these agreeable railroad men have most influence upon their legislation.—Madison Journal.

The policy adopted by the legislature seems to be to take hold of the little things and let the big ones slide. Its session had hardly commenced before "a drive" was made at advertising fees which delinquent land owners alone pay, and from which the counties generally derive a good revenue when the tax is legally levied. The assistant sergeant-at-arms was sent to Janesville to recover \$9 worth of stationery which he didn't get. Reporters are to furnish hereafter their own pens, paper and ink. The state departments are to be overhauled to see whether they have any more clerks than they need, while the senate and assembly retain a gang of useless employees whose principal employment is to watch each other doing nothing. In the meantime, an important bill, which imposes upon productive railroad property, mostly owned by non-residents, a small portion of the increased taxation all the citizens of the state suffer, is strangled by three day adjournments made easy by railroad passes, or by a facile committee, until the railroads have time to bring up their yearly statements and take out a license under the old rates of prosperous times and light taxation. The business of legislation, in times like the present, has commenced beautifully indeed!

The Reason Why.

If Mr. Lincoln believes that the rebels of the seceded states have lost all protection under the constitution by rebellion, and if the army has no right to surrender fugitive slaves, even to loyal owners, as he is reported to have said, the natural enquiry is, why does he not direct the officers of the army to act up to these principles? We have seen an explanation of such inconsistency, like this: It results from a grand error into which the President fell, on the breaking out of the war—that of putting all his power into the hands of a military tycoon, whether it happened to be Gen. Scott or Gen. McClellan, and constituting himself merely a spectator of the acts of the army. Having done this, not considering himself a military man, he has permitted them to do as they pleased.

It is unfortunate that the President should have come to such a conclusion, as it has been immensely injurious to the union cause, and has made many of his friends wonder at the apparent inconsistency of the acts of his administration, as compared with his professions. Probably, also many of the appointments, apparently made by him, of persons proved to be disloyal, may be traced to his reliance upon such a secession tool as Gen. Thomas.

Since the appointment of Mr. Stanton, the new Secretary of War, there is encouragement that the army officers will not have every thing as they please, but will be held accountable, through an active, sharp and clear headed secretary, to the will of the President.

An Agricultural College.

Our readers generally will remember the strong effort made three or four years since to establish an agricultural college in this state, and how persuasively the argument of benefit to farmers, (the great producing class of the country) was urged in its favor by its advocates. We labored earnestly against the project, and effectively, if the reproach from the leading manager of the plan before the legislature, that our influence defeated the bill, was true. We then considered the reproach a compliment, and believed we had saved the state from a costly and useless experiment. As no attempt has since or is likely to be made to revive the project, there is no necessity for rehearsing the objections to it; but the experience of New York, whose example was then cited as worthy of adoption, may be useful even now. We find the following statement as to the results of the experiment at that state:—"The New York state agricultural college at Ovid, Seneca county, New York, is not in a very promising condition. The state loaned the institution \$40,000 for twenty-one years, without interest, provided an equal sum was procured from other sources. Such a sum was raised. The trustees bought seven hundred acres of land at a cost of \$42,000, and erected a building at a cost of \$45,000.—They then borrowed \$30,000 from the New York Life and Trust Company, and secured the loan by a mortgage on the property. The college was opened in December, 1860, and closed in November, 1861, for want of funds. There is not a square foot of land belonging to the college that is not covered by a mortgage. There are no students in attendance. The president is engaged in his duties at Albany and at Washington, as inspector general of the state. The professor of chemistry has sailed or is about to sail for Japan, and the professor of botany supports himself by teaching singing school." With such results in New York, under more favorable circumstances than a college could have been established in Wisconsin, we cheerfully assume our proportion, much or little, of the responsibility charged upon us.

The Rockford (Ill.) Republican says:—"An unusually large number of officers and men have been captured there during the winter, on Rock river, the Peoria, and the Rock Island rivers. One of our Rockford friends has informed us that the annual fair, held by the farmers, cannot fall short of thousands of dollars."

By TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE.

Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

SENATE.—Mr. King, of New York, presented a petition against all further traffic in the public lands. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, offered the joint resolution that in order to develop, conserve and bring into use the mechanical resources of the United States for the suppression of the rebellion and future defense of the country, the superintendent of census be authorized to perform such things under the direction of the secretary of war, and to collect such war statistics, as in the judgment of the secretary of war may seem right or proper.

Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, opposed putting the superintendent of the census under the direction of the secretary of war. On motion of Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, the latter part of the resolution was modified so as to read, The superintendent of the census is authorized to furnish the secretary of war with such statistics from time to time as the secretary may deem necessary for the use of the department. The resolution was then passed.

Mr. Wade called up the resolution making an addition to the joint rules of both houses, as follows: That when any member of the house or senate shall rise in his seat and shall say that the executive department of the government desires immediate action on any matter pertaining to the suppression of the present rebellion, the house or senate, as the case may be, shall go into secret session, and proceed to the consideration of the measure proposed, the debate thereon shall be limited to five minutes for each speaker, and the vote thereon shall be taken before the adjournment of the secret session. Any breach of secrecy, unless the junction shall be removed, shall be punishable by expulsion, if by a member; and if by any officer of the house or senate, by such punishment as the body in which it occurs shall impose.

After a long discussion the subject was postponed till to-morrow. The case of Mr. Bright was taken up and Mr. Latham, of California, spoke at length in favor of Mr. Bright.

After an executive session the senate adjourned.

House.

The military academy appropriation bill was passed without amendment.

New York, Jan. 27.

A special despatch to the N. Y. Evening Post says that Messrs. Aspinwall and Minot, of New York, were examined before the committee of ways and means this morning, giving their views as to the proper policy to be pursued in relation to financial matters.

The committee reported to the House that the tax bills are making fair progress, and will be completed in a few days.

Capt. Dyer, of Springfield, Mass., has been sent to-day to take the place of Capt. Ripley in the ordnance bureau.

Vessels continue to pass up the Potomac, arriving here safely, despite the rebel blockade.

To-Day's Report.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

AFTERNOON DESPATCHES.

CHICAGO, Jan. 29.

Arrangements have been made for a horse fair at Chicago, commencing on the 2d of September, continuing two weeks, and open to the world for competition. \$25,000 in premiums are to be given. The officers are, president, F. C. Sherman, of Chicago; vice president, Geo. Wilkes, of New York; corresponding secretary, W. P. Isham, of Chicago.

New York, Jan. 29.

A letter dated aboard the frigate Niagara, off Ship Island, 11th, gives a rumor that Mobile may soon be attacked.

A letter from Hatteras Inlet says the loss of the cargo of the City of New York will not seriously interfere with the efficiency of the Burnside expedition, there being a good supply of material aboard other vessels.

Gen. Foster's brigade would soon move towards Roanoke Island, or Newbern, as circumstances should decide.

Times correspondence.—The house committee on commerce, at their meeting to-day, authorized Gen. Ward to report on the Canadian reciprocity treaty. The report will suggest several important changes, making it more equal and favorable to the United States.

Certain prisoners just released from Richmond and arrived here to-day, say of all the clothing forwarded to them by Gen. Wool, from Fort Monroe, some mouths since, by way of Norfolk, care of General Hughes, not one garment ever reached Richmond. It is supposed they were appropriated by the confederates.

CAPE RACE, Jan. 28.

A screw steamer passed this point this A. M., supposed to be the United Kingdom from Glasgow for New York. The weather has been very rough here for the last few days.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 28.

Special to Tribune.—A telegram signed by representatives McKean, Fenton, Wheeler, Clark, Spaulding, Frank, Van Valkenburg, Pomeroy and Baker of New York, was sent to Albany to-day, urging the legislature to pass resolutions instructing senators Harris and King to vote for the expulsion of the traitor Bright. More of the New York delegation would have signed the paper, had they been in season.

CAIRO, Illa, Jan. 28.

The expedition which left Bird's Point last Saturday in pursuit of Jeff. Thompson, returned this evening unsuccessful. Captured nothing of importance.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28.

The Richmond Dispatch of yesterday has the following: Newbern, N. C. is in a ferment of excitement, in expectation of an attack in that quarter. The town is under martial law and every preparation is being made.

Later from Mill Creek.—Gen. Crittenden and his staff are safe and unharmed. Gen. Carroll and staff are safe. Our loss is reported as 300 killed; enemy's loss supposed to be twice this number.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 24.

Via Mobile, Jan. 25.

rebel, in consequence of the circulation of reports among them that the division is about to cross over, and that Jackson has posted to Charleston to resist their progress. It is thought here that Jackson will move down nearer to Knoxville to-night.

PORT MONROE, Jan. 28.

The only incident of news yesterday, was the arrival of a boat, containing 15 contrabands from Norfolk. They report that the Merrimack was floated out of the dry dock, on Saturday, and was to make her trial trip on Sunday; she mounted 10 inch rifle cannons, and the people were jubilant in the belief that she could sink the whole fleet in Hampton Roads. Letters from Port Royal indicate an early attack on Savannah by Gen. Sherman and Com. Dupont.

The Markets.

New York, Jan. 29.

Flour unchanged, sales 6,000 barrels, 5,455.55 super western; 5,705.85 common to medium extra western. Wheat dull and nominally unchanged, only limited supply offering.

WHAT THE SOLDIERS WANT.—The soldiers were disappointed at the dread of all an inglorious martyr's death. They didn't enlist to die of measles, but to die, if at all, on the battle field. One of the Illinois boys in Missouri writes to a friend in this city:—"We are so much fooled around that not only myself but all our boys get disgusted with the war. We enlisted to fight. Let us have a fight. We want either to die on the battle field or gain a victory and go home. We would like to be under Lane or Sigel's command. They put the rebels through."

And in the same strain is a letter from the 47th Illinois (Col. John Bryner) from which the Peoria Transcript is permitted to quote:—"You ought to hear our boys cheer for Jim Lane. Every evening when the St. Louis Democrat comes with something from Lane, some one will cry out, 'Hurrah for Jim Lane!' It is taken up throughout the camp until it rings with the sound. You can draw your own inferences from the above, of the feelings and spirit of the boys. We have had a little experience in Missouri of the manner in which these cases should be dealt with; and it is impossible to make us believe but what Lane's policy is the only one to use in this state. What I mean by us, is the majority, the big majority—those who came here to wipe out rebels and traitors."

The Washington dispatches say that the committee of ways and means are at present besieged by a horde of speculators, some of whom have stored large quantities of goods now on the free list, and would like to see a large duty laid on their importation, to enhance their value. Others are endeavoring to get their articles as to be taxed and what to remain on the free list, in order that they may telegraph to their confederate speculators in the large cities. The committee of ways and means, however, intend to exercise the utmost secrecy until the bills are ready to be presented to the house.

FRENCH SYMPATHY WITH ENGLAND.

The Press, the most respectable London organ of the Tory party in England, has the following remarkable statement:—"In order to show how groundless were the suspicions of the cabinet at Washington that the British government was desirous of intervening in favor of the seceded states, the premier made known to Mr. Adams that so early as June the French government proposed to our government to recognize the independence of the Confederate States (a proposal which was made through M. Fould); and that, both then and since, our government had refused to take any such course."

—although the industrial interests of this country, as of France, were entirely in favor of such a measure, and the very origin of the United States would have been debased the cabinet at Washington from taking exception to such a policy on the part of England.

It is also reported that the Emperor of the French sent the British government 2,000 pairs of snow shoes, for the use of the troops which are now crossing the Atlantic on their way to Canada, "than which (says a Liverpool paper) nothing could be more considerate or friendly."

A GOOD OUSE.—A Yankee and a Frenchman owned a pig in co-partnership.

When killing time, they wished to divide the meat, the Yankee was very anxious to divide so that he could get both hind quarters, and persuaded the Frenchman that the way to divide it was to cut it across the back.

The Frenchman agreed to do it, on condition that the Yankee would turn his back, and take the choice of pieces after it was cut in two. The Yankee turned his back accordingly.

Frenchman—Vich piece vil you have, ze piece vid ze tail on, or ze piece vidout ze tail.

Yankee—the piece with the tail on.

Frenchman—Zen, by gar! you can take him, and I take ze ozer one.

Upon turning round the Yankee found that the Frenchman had cut off the tail and stuck into the pig's mouth.

ABUSE OF POWER BY THE PRESS.—We remember few instances where the rightful power of the press has been prostituted to a worse purpose than was the case recently in England, on the occasion of the capture by Capt. Wilkes of Mason and Slidell. The Rothschilds principally own the London Times. They wish to lower the price of the British funds. They consequently set the Times to endeavoring to stir up war with the United States. The funds suddenly dropped down three or four per cent. The Rothschilds then buy up, by their agents, ten to twenty millions pounds sterling of British consols—and then, before our reply to the British demand for the surrender of Slidell and Mason was known in England, British funds were permitted to return to their original place, and the Rothschilds pocket an immense sum, in a few days, without the change of a dollar.

An exchange contains the following neat hit at the New York Ledger's "answers to correspondents":—"JENNIE.—Ministers are not more neglected to dissipation than the men of other professions. A few of the Kolchoff type take gin toddies and liberties with females, but the majority of them are as good as lawyers and doctors. If you want a true christian, marry an editor."

"Is Miss Binkins at home?" asked Mr. Saunders of the Irish girl who answered his ring at the door. "Yes, I b'love she is, sir." "Is she engaged?" "An' it's engaged you say! Faix an' I can't tell you, sir, but she kissed Mr. Vincent last evening as if she never seen the like of him; an' it's engaged I b'love they are, sir."

REGIMENTAL BANDS.—Such caprices of affection as a colonel causing his unmusical son to be clustered into the band of his regiment, have led to the issuing of an order that mustering officers shall examine the regimental bands, and master out the impudent knaves who for lieutenant's pay for carrying instruments on which they can't play a note.

A sensible Manchester politician suggested to the Duke of Newcastle that it would be cheaper for the English government to ship all the unemployed cotton factory hands to the south of Europe and feed them, than to fight America. The duke's reply is not given.

"From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan. 28.

The Burnside Expedition.

The part of the coast of North Carolina menaced by the enemy, includes about half of its ocean front. The Sounds in which it is supposed he proposes to conduct his operations are separated from the ocean by a spit of sand, pierced by a very few narrow inlets. These Sounds are bordered by swamps, save here and there points of land a little elevated. The fertile land contiguous to the rivers entering into the Sounds is fertile, and produces heavy crops of Indian corn; but the intervening country chiefly consists of pine barrens, valuable only for the turpentine yielded so abundantly by the pine forests.

The towns situated upon the rivers and at or near their entrances into the Sounds are all very moderate in size, and plain and old-fashioned. The largest of them is Newbern, situated on the Neuse river, some 40 miles from the southern extremity of Pamlico Sound. It has a population of only some 4,000. So that it may be presumed that there is no great deal of damage to be done if some of these towns are taken. They are Newbern, Washington, Edenton, Elizabeth City, Murrefreesborough, and Winton, principally engaged in the turpentine and lumber trade.

There could hardly be any design simply against these towns, as the enemy could gain little by seizing them. If we look to the interior, we find no salient point nearer than Weldon, or some other locality as far from the Sound, on the Wilmington and Weldon railroad. By seizing the railroad, our communication with the south by that route would be interrupted. But the march to that road, some 60 or 70 miles, is one of difficulty, incurring the danger of being cut off, and not, therefore, to be undertaken lightly or without some great end in view, which we can hardly see possible.

If, then, there is no important field of operations in the Sounds themselves or in the westward interior, we cannot see what the great Burnside expedition can be after, unless it be to threaten Norfolk in the rear. That is a move on the chess-board that may present some complications to our northern neighbors, but the execution of it is a very different matter from the planning. It will be found that it is easier to take Norfolk in the rear on paper than by the Dismal Swamp, or at this season some other dismal routes of swamp, marsh, mud and forest, fit only for the marches of Amphibia.

By the canal, of course, they cannot come to Norfolk. Any other line of march, if not obstructed by natural difficulties at this season, is easily defensible. But once more we suppose Burnside will soon let us know what he means to do.

GEN. SHERMAN AND THE REPORTERS.

Gen. Sherman—the dyspeptic Port Royal Sherman—does not get along very well with the reporters. They, in common with the soldiers, want something done; and of course attribute its not being done to His Majesty of the disordered digestion. It will be remembered that at one time Sherman ordered all of the reporters to leave Port Royal. He thought better of it, over night, and called them back from the steamer. Now, however, he has sent home Mr. Henry Winsor, the well known "H. R. W." of the New York Times—for reasons, as the banished gentleman gives as follows: He said that Sherman was "induced to permit the attack" made by Gen. Stevens at Port Royal Ferry, and straightway was called before Gen. Sherman to account for it. He defended his remark as being the truth, and was set upon by the commandant with a whole battery of opprobrious epithets. Early next morning he was awakened by an officer of the provost guard, who conducted him, literally at the point of the bayonet, to the steamer then next to start, and without explanation, was put on board with his baggage. As Gen. Sherman's report, Major O. W. Beard, of the 43rd New York (provisional), came on board, and very considerably fattered the step that had been taken, saying Gen. Sherman had nothing to do with it. The other reporters felt that the insult to Mr. Winsor was an insult offered to all, and from the tone of their letters, Gen. Sherman, or his provost, will have several more of the craft to banish. They all declare they will speak of things as they see them, the fear of Gen. Sherman to the contrary notwithstanding.

Military men are not sensitive to truthfulness in men, unless their acts are such as they themselves are ashamed of. One of these is Gen. Sherman. W. Sherman, of Port Royal.—Chicago Tribune.

LATEST FROM HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

A letter from Col. Garfield's command, which dispersed the rebel force under Humphrey Marshall in southeastern Kentucky, says:

"Humphrey Marshall is stated to have brought up at Pound Gap, while a portion of his command is collecting against a point near the Gap, in southwestern Virginia. Some of their straggling bands are still roaming through the mountains, near the line, and this they will probably continue to do as long as they can find subsistence for their starving hordes. Col. Garfield's position at Paintsville is effectively barring their way into the cultivated portion of the state. Their wandering parties cherish a high respect for our forces, and never venture out of the mountains within striking distance from our posts."

THE BATTERIES AT THE MILL SPRING FIGHT.

Standard's, Wetmore's and Kennedy's batteries were among the reinforcements that came into the fight near Somerset. Standard's battery has been stationed at Somerset, Kennedy's battery has lately been at Lebanon, Wetmore's battery has lately been at Danville, but they all came up in time to take part in the fight. The batteries are all northern Ohio batteries. Col. Standard is of Cleveland, Capt. Kennedy is of Geneva, Ashabula county, and Capt. Wetmore of Cuyahoga Falls, Summit county. These batteries belong to Col. Barnett's regiment.

REBEL BOASTING.

A letter found in the pocket of one of the rebels killed at the late battle beyond Somerset, directed to a friend in Mississippi, but never mailed, written the day before the battle, stated that the federals were about twelve miles off, reported twenty-five thousand strong—that the confederates had 100,000 men, 1,800 cavalry, and sixteen pieces of artillery, and that if the federals did not attack him, he would make the attack himself—that the officers and men were in high spirits, and could whip "five to one!" Such was the boasting before the fight occurred. What do they think now?

A SINGULAR FACT.—Every Chicago paper arrives at Memphis regularly, and it is issued. Memphis papers had their way regularly to Cairo, with slight interruption. We observe, also, that news from our naval expeditions is looked for at Washington through the Richmond, Norfolk and Charleston papers. They appear to reach Washington as regularly as they ever did.—Chicago Journal.

A poor Frenchman, when his wife aroused him from his sleep with the cry: "Get up, get up, there is a robber in the house," answered sensibly: "A robber? Let us make him. Let him explore the house, and if he should find anything of any value we will take it away from him."

Legislative.

MONDAY, Jan. 27.

SENATE.—The attendance in this body was absent to-day—not fall enough to pass appropriation bills. A bill relative to redemption of banks, and extension of time for pleading in certain cases, was passed. This bill authorizes the suspension of specie payments of the banks, on condition that they redeem their bills in exchange on New York, at a premium not to exceed three fourths of one per cent. It contains a provision, that banks hereafter established are not entitled to the privileges granted in the bill.

Assembly.—A number of resolutions were offered. One by Mr. Vivian provides for sending papers, after members have read them, to Camp Randall. Mr. Hamilton offered one, calling for a general statement in regard to the employees in the several state offices. Mr. Stumway's resolution in regard to an investigation of alleged corruption in the transportation of our regiments, was adopted.

Among the bills introduced were some of general interest. Mr. Barnes has bro't in a bill revising the school law, and adapting it to the county superintendent system. It contains over one hundred and seventy sections, a complete embodiment of all the laws pertaining to our common school system, with such changes as, after careful examination, and consultation with the committee of education, and the state superintendent of public instruction, he has thought proper to make. Mr. O. Brown introduced a bill repealing the act of last winter, creating two new judicial circuits, which will doubtless pass. A large number of bills were considered in committee of the whole. A resolution was offered by Mr. Guernsey, granting the use of the hall, next Thursday evening, to the historical society, when the annual address will be delivered by ex-Senator Sutherland, of Janesville.—Madison Star.

TUESDAY, Jan. 28.

SENATE.—But little new business was introduced to-day. Not a petition for any kind of legislation was presented. The resolutions providing for an increase of the state agricultural transactions, by inserting the proceedings of the fruit growers' association, &c., and for binding the volumes in cloth, were passed, after being amended so as to have them bound at the price fixed in the contract with the state printer. A bill exempting printer's materials to the amount of \$100 from forced sale, was passed, after considerable discussion. A large number of bills were passed. A bill before the Senate, amending the law that pays \$3.00 extra per month to such soldiers as have families, so that it shall only be paid to those who allot \$5.00 per month of their wages to the support of their families, and proof of this allotment shall be required each month by the secretary of state before he shall draw a warrant for the \$5.00 from the state. The bill was considered in committee of the whole, but finally laid aside and ordered printed.

Assembly.—Nothing of special interest transpired in the Assembly to-day. The use of the hall was granted to the State Historical Society, on Thursday evening next, to be given by Rev. J. Carpenter, on the following evening. The committee on federal relations recommended the adoption of Senate joint resolutions that the state assume the collection of the national tax.—Madison Journal.

MARRIED.

In this city, by the Rev. John Sharpe, Mr. SANFORD and Miss. ELEANOR M. AMES, of Footville.

On the 28th inst., by Rev. J. Watts, at the house of S. Smith, in this city, WILLIAM SPAULDING, of Henry, and Mrs. L. B. RICHMONDS, of Johnson.

DIED.

At Sulphur Springs, Mo., January 17th, of typhoid fever, JAMES B. SMITH, a member of company G, 34th regiment Wisconsin volunteers.

Columbia county papers please copy. At Cairo, Ill., January 24th, of consumption of the brain, after an illness of 40 hours, ANDREW HOLWAY, a member of company G, 34th regiment Wisconsin volunteers.

His remains were interred at Bird's Point, Mo., with military honors.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Jessup's Seed Drill.

Respectfully, Dodge Co., Wis., Jan. 14th, 1863. Mr. J. R. Smith, I am glad to learn that you are manufacturing the Jessup Grain Drill. I came here from York state the last of March, 1860, and last (fourth) of June, 1861, and last (fourth) of June, 1862, and last (fourth) of June, 1863, and last (fourth) of June, 1864, and last (fourth) of June, 1865, and last (fourth) of June, 1866, and last (fourth) of June, 1867, and last (fourth) of June, 1868, and last (fourth) of June, 1869, and last (fourth) of June, 1870, and last (fourth) of June, 1871, and last (fourth) of June, 1872, and last (fourth) of June, 1873, and last (fourth) of June, 1874, and last (fourth) of June, 1875, and last (fourth) of June, 1876, and last (fourth) of June, 1877, and last (fourth) of June, 1878, and last (fourth) of June, 1879, and last (fourth) of June, 1880, and last (fourth) of June, 1881, and last (fourth) of June, 1882, and last (fourth) of June, 1883, and last (fourth) of June, 1884, and last (fourth) of June, 1885, and last (fourth) of June, 1886, and last (fourth) of June, 1887, and last (fourth) of June, 1888, and last (fourth) of June, 1889, and last (fourth) of June, 1890, and last (fourth) of June, 1891, and last (fourth) of June, 1892, and last (fourth) of June, 1893, and last (fourth) of June, 18

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
At the Janesville Post Office, from and after Nov. 4th, 1861:

City	Arrive	Close	Depart
Chicago, through	10:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
Chicago, way	6:40 P.M.	12:00 P.M.	12:45 P.M.
St. Louis, through	12:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
St. Louis, way	6:50 P.M.	10:45 A.M.	11:35 A.M.
St. Paul, through	12:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
St. Paul, way	6:50 P.M.	10:45 A.M.	11:35 A.M.
St. Paul, through	12:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
St. Paul, way	6:50 P.M.	10:45 A.M.	11:35 A.M.
St. Paul, through	12:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
St. Paul, way	6:50 P.M.	10:45 A.M.	11:35 A.M.
St. Paul, through	12:30 P.M.	6:30 P.M.	7:00 A.M.
St. Paul, way	6:50 P.M.	10:45 A.M.	11:35 A.M.

Overland mail from Janesville to Milwaukee and St. Paul, close Tuesday and Friday at 8 A.M.; arrive Wednesday and Saturday at 6 P.M.
Overland mail from Milwaukee to Janesville and St. Paul, arrive Monday and Friday at 7 P.M.; close Tuesday and Saturday at 4 A.M.
J. M. BURGESS, Postmaster.

For the Daily Gazette.

Home Manufacturers.

The Rock River Works of Harris, Guild, Angel & Tyler, are among the live institutions of Janesville. They are all practical workmen. Harris, the general superintendent, is a first class machinist, and second to none west of the lakes. Guild is a pattern maker as well as the pattern maker. Angel is the moulder, and what he cannot do in his line, need not be done in this country. Tyler, the blacksmith, although not so renowned as some other blacksmiths, can do as good a job as any. Each partner having an interest in the business, and a supervision over that branch of which he has a practical knowledge, working together, they are as competent to do work and conduct the business as any firm in the west. Samples of their work can be seen all over the city and county. The Myers House, Myers block, Jackson & Smith's block, and Dewey & Jenkins' building, exhibit specimens of their work. They are now engaged in making the Jessup Grain Drill for R. J. Richardson. In these dull times it is a relief to visit their works and witness the bustle and animation that pervades the entire building. They now employ twenty-five men in the different departments, and are obliged to cast every day in order to fill their contract with Mr. Richardson. This is but a beginning of the manufacture of agricultural implements in this place. If the farmers of Rock county could see in figures the amount of money they have paid out of the state for farming implements, it would astonish them. I have not the least doubt but there has been paid by the farmers of Rock county within the last five years, two and one half millions of dollars for farming implements. Suppose, for a moment, this amount had been paid to home manufacturers and was now in circulation here instead of Ohio and other eastern states, it would give to every inhabitant of the county, fifty dollars to-day. If we change our policy for the next five years, and keep our two and one half millions, where will hard times be then? On a visit to Ohio, sure.

For the Daily Gazette.

LIVING SEED WHEAT.—In all countries where wheat is grown successfully for many years, it becomes necessary for the grower to resort to the application of some science in order to produce a remunerative return for the labor. In many of the eastern and southern states, living the seed before sowing is counted as a profitable expenditure, and it has become a common practice among the farmers. It is difficult to sow the lime wheat, as it cannot be done by hand. The Jessup grain drills made by Richardson has four sheet iron tubes to conduct the grain from the hopper to each tooth. These tubes are 2 1/2 by 1 inch—3 inches long—and close together like tunnels. Being so much together, the lime wheat cannot clog as in a long straight one and one-fourth inch rubber tube. This may be no consideration this year, as the farmers are not yet liming the seed to any extent. Some, however, are already doing it, and within a few years many others will adopt the plan.

THE THIRTIETH IN LEAVENWORTH.—A. O. Phelps, of this city, received this morning a letter from Orrin A. Cheney, of the Whitewater company, dated Leavenworth, January 24th, which says:—"The morning following our fifth day's tramp, we were formed in a lengthy column again, and commenced our march of eight miles to this place, (Leavenworth) where we are now quartered in different buildings throughout the city, some in churches and some in old stores. Our company occupies the latter, which make first rate accommodations. We use the counters for tables, and the shelves to stow away our things."

James H. Walton, treasurer of the Philadelphia mint, has resigned, rather than be removed. His record of loyalty was not esteemed all right. Who comes next?

A large class of French merchants of New Orleans, mostly engaged in the cotton trade, have held a meeting, and resolved to quit New Orleans, as soon as they can do so in safety. They have been in correspondence with Gen. Phelps, at Ship Island, and are determined to leave the first favorable opportunity. They say they would have left last summer, only they were assured the blockade would be broken by France and England before this, but they are now ruined, and are determined to get out of the scrape the quickest way possible.

A DESIRABLE CHANGE.—The change in the weather is every way desirable and gratifying. It will save the snow, which would have soon disappeared, and keep the sleighing good.

THE REBEL FLAG UNDER BAN.—General Halleck has issued an order directing that any carriage or other vehicle bearing a secession flag in Missouri will be seized and confiscated. Any person wearing or displaying such flags will be put under arrest, and placed where they can only see the "stars" through the "bars."

Felix K. Zollicoffer would have been 50 years old on the 12th of next May. He was born in Maury county, Tenn., and edited three papers successively in his native state. He was state printer from 1835 to 1840, controller of the treasury for several years, and a member of congress from 1853 to 1860.

Harmless mirth is the best cordial against the consumption of the spirit.

KENTUCKY REBELS WANT ARMS.—The Henderson (Ky.) Mail learns from a gentleman direct from Simpson county, Ky., that the Confederate authorities have levied on every man who lists \$500 worth of property, for a gun. He says advertisements were posted all over the county informing the citizens that unless they furnished a gun by a given day, or \$20 to buy one, they would be fined \$50 each and be imprisoned until paid. This is one of the additional inducements to become a citizen of the southern confederacy. The man worth \$500 is taxed four per cent on all he is worth merely for arms.

THE ENGLISH VOLUNTEERS—They Don't Relish the Prospect of a War.—The following extract from the London (English) Review is suggestive:—"The volunteers are resigning in every direction. In one county an entire corps has been disbanded—in many others the companies are being so rapidly thinned that they must soon collapse unless fresh recruits arrive. The metropolis is no better off than the provinces. Every Gazette contains notifications of the resignations of officers, and we are informed that in certain corps a diminution in number is going on at the rate of twenty or thirty every week. Unquestionably this has a bad appearance. Here, just as we are apparently on the brink of a war, the volunteers—our much vaunted source of defence—are coolly taking leave of us, and giving us to understand that we must fight and protect ourselves in the old way. Can it be that the volunteers are afraid?"

Luxury.—D. B. De Land & Co.'s Chemical Saleratus is truly a luxury, as it makes such nice white bread, luxurious biscuits and pastry of all kinds. Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Smith always use it, which accounts for their being such model cooks. Get some and try it for yourselves.

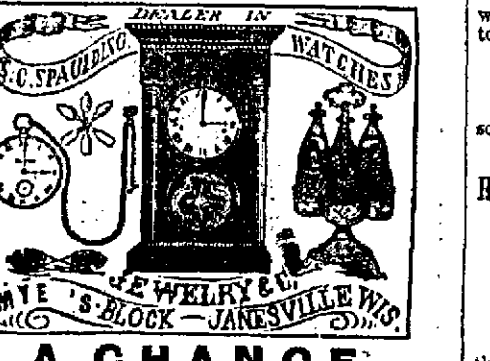
COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.
Reported for the Janesville Gazette, at BUMP GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, JANUARY 23, 1862.
Receipts of wheat were fair to-day and market steady at about previous figures, milling grade selling readily at \$1.05 and shipping at \$1.00. Receipts of other grain light and prices unchanged. Dressed hogs, owing to the favorable weather, were firmer, and we note an advance of 10c per 100; sales of 50 head at \$12.00 for heavy and \$11.00 for light, closing with good demand at full quotations.
WHEAT—white winter 65¢; good to extra milling, 65¢; spring 65¢; shipping grades 65¢.
COAL—good request at 16¢ per 60 lbs. shelled and 14¢ per 72 lbs. bulk.
OATS—dull at 12¢ per bushel.
RYE—in good request at \$3.25 per 60 lbs.
BARLEY—dull at \$2.00 choice; 15¢ per 60 lbs. for common.
TIMOTHY SEED—in fair demand at 1.12 1/2¢; 57¢ per 40 lbs.
POTATOES—new 12 1/2¢ per bushel.
EGGS—plenty at 10¢ per 100; fair to choice roll, 8¢ per 100; good at 9¢ per dozen.
WOOL—in good demand at 35¢ per lb. for fair to choice clips.
DRESSED HOGS—in demand at \$12.00, 50 per 100, for heavy and \$11.00, 25 light.
LIMES—green, to 8¢; dry, 7¢.
FLOUR—spring at retail 2 1/2¢ per 100 lbs.
POULTRY—dressed turkeys, 50¢; chickens, 40¢.
SHEEP PRICES—range from 30¢ to 40¢ each.

For the Daily Gazette.

J. A. DENELL, SUCCESSION TO



A CHANGE.
The subscriber having purchased the stock of goods at Janesville owned by J. O. Spaulding, takes this method of informing the citizens of Janesville and the country generally that he will keep a full assortment of

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry.

SILVER WARE, PLATED WARE, Spectacles, &c., &c.

at the old stand, corner of Myers' New Block, where he will be pleased to meet any and all of the former patrons and as many new ones as may honor him with calls. He pledges them he will give them better bargains than can be had in the city or state.
Having had several years experience as a practical watch and jewelry repairer, he can safely promise those having watches for repairs that if they are trusted to him, he will do them justly, and his charges will be moderate.
Clocks and jewelry carefully and neatly repaired. ENGRAVING DONE TO ORDER.
Cash paid for old gold and silver.

In taking leave of my numerous customers, I can cheerfully recommend my successor, Mr. J. O. Spaulding, to their confidence, and as worthy of patronage from all who require any goods in his line. I shall be on hand most of the time at the old stand until spring. Those interested will please give me a call.
J. A. DENELL.

Volunteers Wanted!

SEVENTY-FIVE good able-bodied men wanted for the 13th regiment, to whom good board will be furnished until sent to the front. To those who wish to participate in an active campaign, under "Old Jim Lane," this affords a rare opportunity. Men must be under 40 years of age, and must be of the best of health. By order, M. MALONE, Col. Commanding 13th Reg. Vol. Janesville, Wis. J. L. LEON, Recruiting Officer, Main street, Janesville, Wis. J. L. LEON.

TO THE LADIES!

Just received, a large assortment of HOOP SKIRTS, patent rivet fastening. Also the Balmoral Hoop Skirt, something new, in great variety. Call and see them, at J. O. SPaulding.

To Rent.

A CONVENIENT Dwelling House to let in the first ward. Also, EDGEMONT BRICK for sale. Inquire of J. L. CROFT, Janesville.

More Kerosene Lamps.

Just arrived at Wheeler's, and for sale cheaper than ever before. New lot of Shades, Flint Glass Chimneys, Lamp Lamps and Brackets, Kerosene Lamps, Wickless Lamps, and all the latest improvements at the lowest price. Also, just received a large stock of Groceries and China Ware by last boat. All selling very cheap.

Your Boots will Last Twice as Long

BY using the Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents. Sold by TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Keep Your Feet Dry

BY using the Water Proof Leather Preservative. Price 10 cents. Sold by TALLMAN & COLLINS.

Kerosene Lamp Shades!

A NEW mode of those "Bull Run" Lamp Shades received at Wheeler's. WHEELLOCK'S, Janesville, Wis.

Cavalry Tactics.

W. H. BARNES, author of Cavalry Tactics, also Captain's Cavalry Drill and other Exercises. O. J. DEARBORN.

NEW FIRM

AND

NEW GOODS!

at the Store heretofore known as

CHAPMAN'S EMPORIUM.

Rice, Gaul & Rice
HAYING lately purchased the stock of Chapman Brothers, and to which large additions have been made of

NEW AND FRESH GOODS,

we are now prepared to offer at

Wholesale and Retail

the best assortment of Goods to be found in Rock county, and at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION.

Our stock consists of a large and varied assortment of

Dry Goods,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

Ready Made Clothing,

Crockery and

Glass Ware,

Yankee Notions,

&c., &c., &c., &c.

all of which will be sold at Small Profits and

For Cash Only.

Our arrangements are such that we shall be

Receiving Weekly,

direct from the New York and other Eastern markets, selections from all the

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

as they appear, which we shall exhibit for sale at the smallest advance from cost. In order to reduce our stock of

WINTER DRESS GOODS

we have

MARKED DOWN

our prices on all of them, the following of which are only a sample:

French Merinos at 50 cts. per yard,

such as are sold elsewhere at 70c, all of the better grades in like proportion.

Double Fold Printed Merinos

at 75 cents, worth \$1.00. A large assortment of

Paramettas, Plain Colored Cassimeres, &c.,

all of which we have reduced in price.

We are now selling the Best Styles of Hamilton, Manchester and Pacific

DELAINES

At One Shilling and Four Pence per Yard,

which cannot be bought in New York less than 22 or 23 cents. Also a splendid lot of Delaines at 1 shilling per yard, which are worth 20 cents. A lot of

DOMESTIC GINGHAMS AT 10 cts.

All the Best Styles of

CALICOS

from 10 to 12 1/2¢, which cannot be bought in New York by the case for less than 10c.

In Ladies, Misses & Childrens Hoods,

we have the largest, cheapest and best assortment in town. Also,

NUBIAS, SCARFS, COMFORTERS, TALMAS, HATS, LINENS, MITTS, &c., &c., &c.

some new styles of the above goods just received. We keep a large stock of

Hosiery & Gloves, Wrappers & Drawers, &c.,

than any other store in town. We have

Ladies Lace Gloves at 5 cents a pair

Ladies Cashmere Gloves at 25 "

Ladies Super Kid Gloves at 75 "

the same as sold elsewhere at \$1. All kinds of

Merino & Cotton Hosiery

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

DOMESTICS

of all kinds at the lowest figures, nearly all of which were bought before the recent great advance in cotton goods.

Goods for Men's Wear

is complete and comprises some of the best styles of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS,

LININGS, &c.,

to be found in market.

BOOTS, SHOES & RUBBERS,

which for quality, style and price

cannot be beat!

We are selling

Ladies Lace Gaiters at 50c a pair,

Ladies Prunell Congress Gaiters at 75c

Ladies Cal Boot at 75c

and all other styles in like proportion. We have a large stock of

Men's Boots

which we are selling at the LOWEST cash price. We sell for \$2.50 boots which cannot be bought in any other store in Janesville for less than \$3.00. A large lot of

CALF BOOTS, VERY CHEAP.

Boys Boots at 75 Cents, Worth \$1.25.

HOOP SKIRTS! HOOP SKIRTS!!

direct from the manufacturers, enabling us to give

MORE HOOPS AND BETTER HOOPS,

and for Less Money than any other store in town.

READY MADE CLOTHING

at low figures.

HATS AND CAPS

for Men and Boys, in great variety.

WE HAVE A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

CROCKERY AND GLASS WARE

which we are anxious to decrease and will sell at

PANIC PRICES.

Yankee Notions! Yankee Notions!!

Our stock of

SMALL WARES

is complete and at all times full, and will be sold as cheap as the cheapest.

We invite all to give us a call, as we shall take pleasure in exhibiting our goods, whether you purchase or not.

Yankee Notions! Yankee Notions!!

McKEY & BRO'S

JANUARY CIRCULAR

For 1862.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT

To the People of

Janesville, Rock & adjoining Counties

McKey & Bro's

MAMMOTH STORE

FULLY COMPLETED

and

READY FOR BUSINESS.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

W. H. BARNES, proprietor.

